THE

PATRIOT,

OR,

SCOURGE of ARISTOCRACY.

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ABSOLUTE MONARCHY.

THE simplest form of government is Despotism, where all the inferior orbs of power are moved by the will of the supreme;—and all that are subjected to them, directed in the same manner, merely by the occasional will of the magistrate. This form, as it is the most simple, so it is infinitely the most extensive. Scarce any part of the world is exempted from its power. And in those few places where men enjoy what they call liberty, it is continually in a tottering situation, and makes greater & greater strides to that gulf of despotism, which at last swallows up every species of government. This manner of ruling being directed by the will of the weakest, and generally the worst man in the society, becomes the most foolish & capricious thing, at the same time that it is the most terrible and destructive, that well can be conceived. In a despotism, the principal person finds, that let the wants misery, or indigence of his subjects be what they will, he can yet possess abundantly of every thing to gratify his most insatiable wishes. He does more: he finds that these gratifications increase in proportion to the wretchedness and slavery of his subjects. Thus encouraged, both by passion and interest, to trample on the public welfare, and by his station placed above both shame and fear, he proceeds to the most horrid and shocking outrages upon mankind. Their persons become victims of his suspicion. The slightest displeasure is death; and a disagreeable aspect is often as great a crime as high treason.—Thus unnatural power corrupts both the heart and the understanding: and, to prevent the least hope of amendment, a king is ever surrounded by a croud of infamous flatterers, who find their account in keeping him from the least light of reason, till all ideas of rectitude & justice are erased from his mind. Unbounded power proceeds step by step until it has eradicated every laudable principle. It has been remarked, that there is no prince so bad, whose favourites and ministers are not worse. There is hardly any prince without a favourite, by whom he is governed in as arbitrary a manner as he governs

the wretches ſubjected to him. Here the tyranny is doubled. There are two courts, and two intereſts; both very different from the intereſts of the people. The favourite knows that the regard of a tyrant is as inconſiſtent and capricious as that of a woman; and, concluding his time to be ſhort, he makes haſte to fill up the meaſure of his iniquity, in rapine, in luxury, and in revenge. Every avenue to the throne is ſhut up.—To deſerve well of the ſtate is a crime againſt the prince. To be popular, and to be a traitor, are conſidered as ſynonimous terms. Even virtue is dangerous, as an aſpiring quality, that claims an eſteem by itſelf, and independent of the countenance of the court. What has been ſaid of the chief, is true, of the inferior officers of this ſpecies of government, each in his province exerciſing the ſame tyranny, and grinding the people by an oppreſſion the more ſeverely felt as it is near them, and exerciſed by baſe and ſubordinate perſons. For the groſs of the people, they are conſidered as a mere herd of cattle; and really in a little time become no better: all principles of honeſt pride, all ſenſe of the dignity of their nature, is loſt in their ſlavery. The day, ſays HOMER, which makes a man a ſlave, takes away half his worth; and, in fact, he looſes every impulſe to action, but that low and baſe one of fear. —In this kind of government human nature is not only abuſed and inſulted, but actually degraded, and ſunk into a ſpecies of brutality.—The conſideration of this made Mr. LOCKE ſay, with great juſtice, that a government of this kind was worſe than anarchy; and indeed it is ſo abhorred and deteſted by all who live under forms that have a milder appearance, that there is ſcarce a rational man in Europe, that would not prefer death to Aſiatic deſpotiſm. Here then we have the acknowledgment of a great philoſopher, that an irregular ſtate of nature is preferable to ſuch a government; and yet this ſpecies of government, ſo juſtly condemned, and ſo generally deteſted, is what infinitely the greater part of mankind groan under, and have groaned under from the beginning —ſo that by ſure and uncontеſted principles, the greateſt part of the governments on earth muſt be concluded tyrannies, impoſtures, violations of the natural rights of mankind, and worſe than the moſt diſorderly anarchy.——By whips, chains, racks, and gibbets, with which every ſociety is abundantly ſtored, hundreds of victims are annually offered up to ſupport a dozen or two in pride and madneſs, & millions in an abject ſervitude and dependence. [*Burke*]

The following is a correct liſt of REPRESENTATIVES choſen to the Seventh Congreſs of the United States, which will convene at the City of Waſhington, next Monday.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

ABIEL FOSTER, Joſeph Pierce,† Samuel Tenney, George B. Upham.†

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Bacon,† Phannel Biſhop, Manaſſah Cutler†, Richard Cutts,† William Euſtis,† Silas Lee,‡ Eb. Mattoon, William Shepherd, Joſiah Smith,† Nathan Read, Joſeph B. Varnum, Peleg Wadſ-

worth, Lemuel Williams, Seth Haſtings.†

RHODE-ISLAND.

Thomas Tillinghaſt,† Joſeph Stanton, jun.†

CONNECTICUT.

John Davenport, Samuel W. Dana, Calvin Goddard,† Roger Griſwold, Elias Perkins,† John C. Smith, Benjamin Talmage†.

VERMONT.

Iſrael Smith †Lewis R. Morris.

NEW-YORK.

Theodorus Bailey. Lucas Elmendorf. Samuel L. Mitchell. †Thomas Morris †Kilian K. Van Renſſellear,†David Thomas,†John Smith, Philip Van Cortlandt, John P. Van Neſs,† Benjamin Walker.†

NEW-JERSEY.

John Condit, Ebenezer Elmer.† William Helmes,† James Mott,† Henry Southard.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas Boude,† Robert Brown, Andrew Gregg, Joſeph Hemphill,† Joſeph Heiſter, William Jones,† John A Hanna, John Stewart,† John Smilie, Michael Leib, Iſaac Van Horne,† Henry Wood, William Hoge.

MARYLAND.

Samuel Smith, John Archer,† John Campbell,† John Dennis, Daniel Heiſter,† Joſeph H. Nicholſon, Richard Sprigg,† Thomas Plater.†

DELAWARE.

James A. Bayard.

VIRGINIA.

Richard Brent,† Samuel J. Cabell, Matthew Clay, Thomas Claiborne,† John Clopton,† John Dawſon, Edwin Gray, William B. Giles,† David Holmes, George Jackſon, Thomas Newton, jun.† Anthony New, John Smith.† John Stratton,† John Trigg, Abraham Trigg, John Taliafero, jun.† John Randolph, jun. Philip R. Thompſon.†

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Willis Alſton, William B. Grove, Archibald Henderſon, William Hill, Nathaniel Macon, Richard Stanford, ——— Stanley,† Charles Johnſon,† Robert Williams, —— Holland.†

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

William Butler,† Benjamin Hunger, Thomas Lowndes,† Thomas Moore,† John Rutledge, Thomas Sumpter.

GEORGIA.

Charles Taliafero, John Milledge.†

KENTUCKY.

Thomas T. Davis, John Fowler.

TENNESSEE.

William C. C. Claiborne.‖

There will be in the next Houſe of Repreſentatives 69 *Republicans*, and 37 *Anti-Republicans*, or *Ex-Federaliſts*.—*Republican* Majority 32.

†*Thoſe with this mark are new members.*

‡*Appointed Attorney to the Diſtrict of Maine.*

‖ *Appointed Governor of the Miſſiſſipi Territory.*

THE unexampled proſperity of this Country during the European war, artfully and inſidiouſly attributed, by the excluſive Federaliſts, Tories, & Britiſh partizans, to the wiſdom and exertions of the late adminiſtration. And ſo inceſſant was the theme, and burden of their Song, that merely from the frequent repetition of the *farcical ſtory*, many were led to believe its

reality.—For a time it had the deſired, and deſigned effect; but at length Republicans attentively obſerving, as they always ought, the progreſs of the Adminiſtration, and duly appreciating the advantages of our natural ſituation, perceiving the profeſſions of theſe pretended federaliſts, to be in the higheſt degree deception. So far as our retaining our neutrality, may be attributed to the late adminiſtration, they ought to have credit; but how little they deſerve for this, may be eſtimated by the meaſures they purſued with regard to *France*.—1ſt. The Act, ſuſpending all intercourſe with *France*, and declaring the United States freed, and exonerated from the ſtipulations of their *Treaties* with *France*. 3d. In an Act, further to protect the commerce of the United States. 4th. In an Act, further to ſuſpend the commercial Intercourſe between the *United States* and *France*, and the dependencies thereof. In connection with theſe ſeveral Acts, when the Act commonly called the *Sedition* Act, and the *Alien* Act, were taken into conſideration, it was thought by the Republicans, that the effect of their proceedings would involve us in the war againſt *France* and unite us with *England*—and indeed there was a time when it was adjudged in our courts of Law, that we were at war with *France*. It will now be ſaid that all theſe were only precautionary meaſures, to guard againſt a failure of negociation then intended, and ſince effected by the late Adminiſtration. That a negociation commenced by the late Preſident, has eventually been fortunate, is true; but that ſuch negociation was intended by the adviſers, promoters and makers of theſe Acts is doubted. We well remember the out-cry made by themſelves againſt the Preſident, for his procedure—we know that even he himſelf, left his intentions to gratify the peoples wiſhes, which they had dared to ſpeak aloud, notwithſtanding the *Sedition* Act, ſhould be thwarted, diſmiſſed ſome who were conſidered as confidential Councellors of the Preſident. Let not theſe therefore take to themſelves any credit, for our continued neutrality, and proſperity. The people, the Republicans, knew, that to themſelves was due this praiſe—and that to our happy neutral ſtate, in deſpite of *federal* Tories, our proſperity muſt be ſolely attributed. The people, the Republicans knowing this, awakened to their duty, and cauſed to be elected, a new Adminiſtration, calculated to preſerve to us, our neutral advantages, during the continuance of the war, and by their wiſdom, prudence and oeconomy to place us in a ſituation to meet with becoming grace an approaching Peace. This adminiſtration has been in place nearly twelve months, and your property has continued to encreaſe, notwithſtanding the frightful forebodings, of the pleudo federaliſts.

Peace has arrived—this will naturally operate as a check, for the preſent at leaſt, to our commercial adventerous purſuits to our Ship building and our navigation and this will operate a preſent inconvenience to numbers of our fellow citizens depending on theſe. It behoves us therefore to meet with firmneſs the firſt ſhock, and

be upon our guard againſt the guileful attempts which probably will again be made by thoſe Enemies to the conſtitution, eventually to overturn it—who heretofore as we have ſeen, falſly attributed to the Adminiſtration, that proſperity, which aroſe from our ſituation, and who now will endeavour to attribute the reverſe to the preſent adminiſtration. *Tel.*

A ſhort Anſwer to ſome of the CIRCULAR *Arguments, and Crocodile Syllogiſms of the apoſtate Penſioner,* Burke.

"BELIEVE me, Sir," ſays an old Whig in a letter to Burke, "the Nation is no longer in a temper to be miſled by *metaphors*, nor to be duped by declamation. The people will no longer bear to be told that Miniſters *engaged in war*, in order to *prevent war*—that a ſtate of hoſtility is eſſential to the preſervation of peace—that *plots exiſted* which could *no where be found; Conſpiracies*, without *Conſpirators*.—That inſurrection and riot are prevented by *public calamity*—and that rebellion is the neceſſary conſequence of *general content* and *proſperity*.—Theſe ſapient maxims, which amuſed yourſelf and deluded others, will not now be endured. The people's blood muſt not be ſhed for ſake of an antitheſis, nor the public treaſure for the ſake of a paradox. The people will reprobate the *blaſphemous* aſſertion, that they have been fighting for *God* and *Religion*—they will ridicule the aſſumption that we are to fight for peace."

Let any man compare theſe ideas with the language of the *Burkites* of 1798—their plots and conſpiracies—religion and morality in danger—and that it was politic to go to war to preſerve peace and order; and he will be devoutly thankful that the public virtue of America, ſaved us from the gulph into which Britain was precipitated.

For the PATRIOT.

SHOULD Mr. GRANGER, the preſent Poſt-Maſter General of the United-States, think proper to inform a number of his Deputies that their ſervices were no longer required, he would undoubtedly be complimented with a long liſt of Federal hard names and Tory ſcurrility;—it is believed, however, that they will not deter that firm and perſervering Republican from purſuing meaſures which may revive and render an important eſtabliſhment once more reſpectable.

That deſigning and improper characters have for a long time paſt been employed in the Poſt-Office department is certain, and that they have embezzeled Letters and Papers, vilified the preſent adminiſtration, purſued undue means, during Adams' reign, to continue him in office, is equally as certain, and ſo ſenſible are many of them of their late improper conduct, that they are willing to acknowledge that they "*ſtand upon ſlippery ground, and expect to be removed.*" If Mr. Granger is friendly to the preſent Adminiſtration, can it be expected that he will continue men in office who are inveterate enemies to Republicaniſm? Have not thoſe gentlemen who tranſact buſineſs through the medium of the poſt-

offices, reaſon to ſuſpect the honeſty of Poſt-Maſters, after having their Letters repeatedly opened, copied and publiſhed, their Newſpapers deſtroyed or ſecreted for two or three weeks, after their arrival, and often-times being compelled to pay advance and illegal poſtage? They certainly have, and expect a reform in the department; as long as Federal men are permitted to overhaul the public mails, and take charge of Republican publications, we ſhall hear of new and unprecedented attempts to ſuppreſs information, beneficial to the cauſe in which all honeſt men are engaged;—in order that a "new order of things may take place,"—that the property of Republicans may be ſecure, while paſſing in the public mails, and that Printers may not be deprived of patronage by the infamous conduct of Poſt-Maſters, I ſincerely hope that Mr. Granger will diſmiſs every Federaliſt, who is entruſted with a key of the public mail. *P.*

CONNECTICUT, *Dec.* 4.

AGREEABLE NEWS.

Extract of a letter dated Louiſville, (Geo.) Nov. 5, 1801.

"We have juſt had an election for governor, Col. TATTNALL, a republican, is elected by a large majority—Say Tattnall, 41——Carnes, federal, 24—Irvin 7."

MARYLAND.

The Legiſlature of this State is in ſeſſion. The majority are democrats. Hon. CHARLES FRAZIER, Eſq. was unanimouſly choſen Speaker. There are in the Treaſury £2786, of the emiſſion bills of credit, made by an act of Congreſs of the 18th of March, 1780—paid in on account of Britiſh creditors.

John Francis Mercer, Eſq. is choſen Governor of *Maryland* He had fifty-nine votes, and *Doct. James Murray*, 27.

We underſtand that ſome improvements are projected in the carriage of the mails in the U. S. It is contemplated that the mail ſhall paſs from N. York to Boſton in forty eight hours, and ſhall not be interrupted by the laws for preventing travelling on Sunday.

Mr. Eacker, a republican, of Newyork, was inſulted in the theatre of that city, on Friday evening the 20th ult. by a Mr. Price, and Mr. Hamilton, two imprudent young Federaliſts, who it ſeems conſidered themſelves abuſed by Mr. Eacker, whom they challenged; Mr. Eacker and Mr. Price firſt met and exchanged three ſhots each without injury, and parted; Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Eacker next met, and exchanged a ſhot, when the former received the ball of the latter, the wound of which proved mortal. We underſtand that Mr. E. has ſince received 12 or 15 challenges from a "ſect" of headſtrong Federaliſts, who are bent upon revenge, and like the ſavages of the wilderneſs, are eager to ſpill the blood of a man who unfortunately deprived their friend of life in defence of his own.

A correſpondent wiſhes ſome perſon to ſtate the reaſons why the Preſbyterian clergy of this ſtate, are unitedly oppoſed to the preſent

Adminiſtration, and why they denounce every Republican as a Deiſt, Diſorganizer, &c. particularly thoſe Prieſts who are ſupported only by Republicans.

"We have more liberty, more peace, and more *real* religion in the United States, than is to be found in any other country on the globe. But attempts have been made and are ſtill making to inſinuate clerical influence into the affairs of our government. This is no leſs prejudicial to our temporal than ſpiritual concerns. Every good man, every lover of religion, ought to raiſe both his voice and pen againſt it."

It is to be lamented that this State had not elected at leaſt one republican member to the next Congreſs; one firm and honeſt friend to the Conſtitution would have more influence in the houſe, than the whole gang of Federaliſts and young Extirminators who compoſe the preſent delegation.

In conſequence of the ſigning of the Preliminaries of Peace, the following doggrel rhymes were ſtuck up on the 8th Octo. near the Stock Exchange, London:

Peace—Ratified;
Bulls—Gratified;
Bears—Mortified;
Nation—Diſſatisfied;
Alley—Purified;
All—Electrified.

THANKSGIVING.

Thurſday the 26th ult. was ſet apart by the voluntary agreement of the different religious ſocieties in Newport as a day of Thankſgiving and Praiſe to the Great Source of all human felicities. There has never been an inſtance in which the day was obſerved with more ſtrictneſs, and ſolemnity. Before the hour of entering the holy temples arrived, every ſhop was cloſed (a few federal ſhops excepted) and every heart ſeemed intent upon itſelf. The Houſes of worſhip were thronged with thoſe citizens, who have been calumniated as "enemies to religion," and we may conclude that the oblations of their hearts were as pure, as ſincere, and as acceptable at the throne of grace, as the offerings of thoſe who have been their malicious and hypocritical calumniators. R. I. Republican.

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Preſident of the United States.

Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker, of S. Carolina, Treaſurer of the U. States, in the room of S. Merredith, reſigned.

William Paterſon, of N. York, to be commercial agent at L'Orient.

William Goforth, Eſq. of Columbia; and John Reily, Eſq. of Cincinnati, Commiſſioners under the act of Congreſs of the 3d March 1801, giving a right of pre-emption to certain perſons who have contracted with John C. Symmes, or his aſſociates, for lands lying between the Miami rivers, in the North Weſtern Territory.

Thomas Johnſon Collector of the port of Savannah, vice James Powell, Eſq. diſmiſſed.

Gen. JOHN HEARD, Martial of the Diſtrict of New-Jerſey, vice THOMAS LOWREY.

The two parties in Congreſs and throughout the Country have differed upon comparitively a ſmall number only of the many public acts of the legiſlative, executive and judiciary departments of our government. The difference has reſpected merely a certain connected train or ſyſtem of meaſures, of an anti-republican tendency. Such meaſures have been ſyſtematically oppoſed by the Republicans, in and out of office, ſome of them ſucceſsfully but many others without any immediate ſucceſs. To render theſe Republican exertions unpopular, in order to defeat them, the anti-republican party, acting under the cloak of Federaliſm, have induſtriouſly repreſented them to have been aimed againſt all the meaſures of government indiſcriminately, and thus againſt government itſelf. Their miſrepreſentations, on this ſubject, which are ſtill continued; produced a temporary deluſion, which has at laſt in a great degree, vaniſhed before the light of truth. But the error ought, on all ſuitable occaſions to be ſtill expoſed and counteracted, until no trace of its popular impreſſion ſhall remain on the public mind.

The iſſue of the elections in Pennſylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New-Jerſey, Vermont, &c. prove to a demonſtration, that the citizens of thoſe ſtates, are rapidly reverting to their firſt principles; this, together with various other inſtances, furniſh ample proof, that the people are perfectly ſatisfied with the preſent Aminiſtration of the General Government—Indeed, we have not the ſhadow of a doubt, but before the next election of a Preſident, the meaſures purſued by the preſent Adminiſtration, will have a tendency to ſecure it the confidence and ſupport of a vaſt majority of the PEOPLE.

"The eſſence of our government" ſays a late writer, "conſiſts in the ſovereignty of the State as well as the Federal government. From the former we derive almoſt excluſively the ſecurity of our lives, liberty and property. To them we are indebted for nearly the whole of thoſe comforts and conveniences which arrive from internal improvement. To them we owe almoſt all the *ſenſible good we enjoy.* While to the General Government we chiefly owe our *exemption from foreign danger.* From the ſtate authorities we derive *poſitive advantages;* by the general government we are ſecured from *poſitive evil.*"

☞ *Any Gentleman or company of Gentlemen who will forward Six Dollars to the Editor of the Patriot, ſhall receive 7 No's weekly, for one year;—and 12 No's do. do. for ten Dollars.*

☞ *Letters, Caſh, &c. for the Printer of the Patriot, may be ſent from a diſtance by the Mail, directed to "S. Trumbull, Poſt-Maſter, Stonington, Con."*

Neither the Chronicle or Telegraphe have been received lately at the office of the Patriot. Are they not deſtroyed by a certain Federal P. M. not 100 *miles from Providence?*